

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
PUBLISHED EVERY
WEEK DAY.
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world, 2/6
per annum.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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CANTON, PATRICK & CO.
HONGKONG, HENDERSON & CO.
SHANGHAI, HENDERSON & CO.
YOKOHAMA, HENDERSON & CO.
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No. 16,836.

號五月九年六十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1916.

庚丙次歲年五國民華中

PRICE, 83.00 Per Month

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
Tel. 616.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

LECTURE CANCELLATION.

The Lecture on Discipline and Routine, fixed for Thursday, Sept. 7th, is postponed pending the issue of all ranks of the Police Reserve Standing Orders, now in the course of printing.

ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
The Officers in Charge of Nos. 1 and 2 Batches, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Companies, the Band, the Orchestra, the Mounted Police, Motor Patrol, Ambulance, Platoon and the Maxim Gunners will forthwith send to this office a list stating the Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number, Private Address and Telephone Number of every Inspector, Sergeant, and Equipment Officer in their respective units.

All Members of the Staff will send similar information regarding themselves direct to this office.
This information must be sent in before Saturday, Sept. 9th.

AMBUCLANCE PLATOON.

All ranks will attend in plain clothes for Stretcher Drill at Central Station on Friday, Sept. 8th 5.30 p.m.

NO. 2 COMPANY.
Parade at Central Station at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 6th as per previous orders.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

THE CENSORING OF MAIL.

PROTESTS AT SHANGHAI.

The China Press of August 26th says: Officials of American commercial organizations in China yesterday drafted protests against the censorship placed on American mails arriving Sunday on the Empress of Russia. The protests referred to the acts of the British officials as "intolerable and a serious hindrance to trade." U.S. Consul General Sumner prepared a complete report on the opening of the mail which he has forwarded to the State Department.

At the American consulate yesterday afternoon twenty-seven protests from American individuals and firms had been received. An amusing number of protests from British subjects who received censored mail from the States on Monday morning. They were under the impression that the mail had been opened by the U.S. Postal Agent's office in Shanghai, which was a horse of an entirely different colour, as one American put it.

The protests of the American commercial bodies here will be forwarded to the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington as well as to the State Department.

THE CHINA MAIL

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$35 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 50 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 8,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

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Telephone No. 16

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
A. M. Electric Traction Pass entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA".
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE UNITED THE RESOURCES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, Ltd.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,567.
—Authorized Capital £2,000,000
—Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
—Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
—First Fund £3,337,047
—Life & Annuity Funds £1,567,550
—Sinking Fund Account £138,231
£23,970,567

Revenue First Branch £2,281,456
Life and Annuity £1,141,563
Revenue Marine Department £27,238
Other Receipts £78,840
£23,533,233

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents

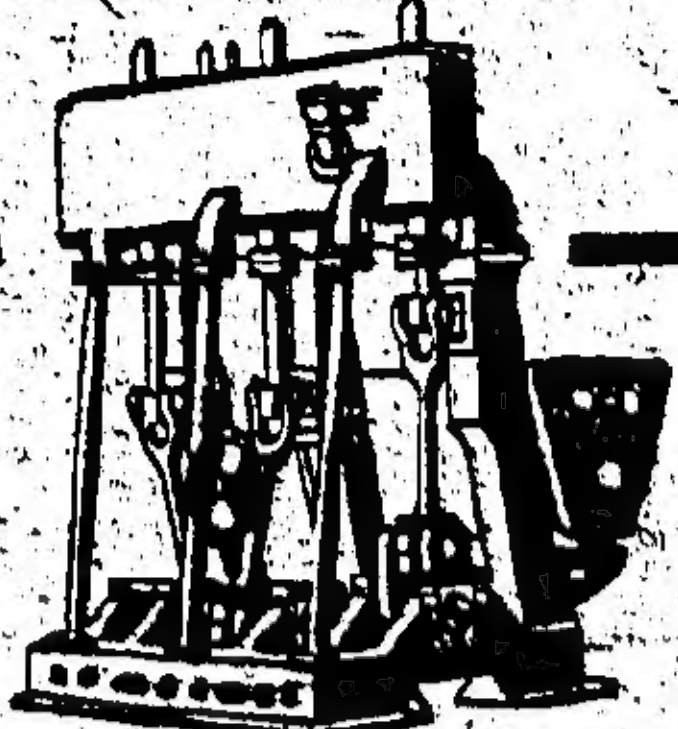
'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME, AND THEN KNOW IN
MORE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Sole Importers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG LTD.

AGENTS:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
—TELEPHONE 12, 212—

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES.

MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.
DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
50 cts. \$1.00 \$2.50 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 298

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1853

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

501.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

J. E. TAGGART

MANAGER

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS, FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lodging, Smoking and Ladies' Room, Roof Garden.
Tables, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Telephone 12, 212.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co

GENERAL MANAGERS

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
TUESDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 4 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'
10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 6 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

WEDNESDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'
10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 6 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 2008. S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1801.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M. and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI'

Departs from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.
Departs from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM' 288 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSING' 469 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. The other steamers leave Canton for Hongkong on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8.30 A.M. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)

Opposite the Plaza Hotel.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1916.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1916.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS

PIANOS FOR

SALE OR

HIRE.

CASH OR

CREDIT.

TUNING & REPAIRING.

A SPECIALITY.

S. Des Voeux Rd.

Tel. 1322

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Coal designed having been appointed Agents for the COAL HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL, which is delivered to the Company's wharf, at a minimum depth of 37 to 28 feet at low water level.

SEBATTIK COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption. Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SAKAIKAN (which is a cargo of Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf, where there is a minimum depth of 37 to 28 feet at low water level.

Charles of Sibato Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents for the Coal Harbour Coal Company, Limited.
Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915.

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INTIMATIONS

WE BUY BUTTERFLIES.

Pay cash and a Good Price.
ADDRESS your offers with prices to E. L. NOULT, 4 Rue Dumeril, Paris (France), who will send his pamphlet free.

NOTICE.

I beg to inform the Public that I have This Day Established myself as Watchmaker, Repairer, etc.
All work done on the Premises and all orders will have my careful attention.

JAMES STEER,
(late of Chas. J. Gump & Co.),
No. 4, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916.

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

TO LET from 1st October 1916 FOUR LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS on the third floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company.

For particulars apply to —
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL OUR

DAISY BRAND

BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

Sole Agents

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CAR AND MOTOR CYCLE

Tires

"Firestone" and "Kelly-Springfield"

ALL SIZES.

Copper Queen Belting

from 1 inch to 20 inches

KWONG WING TAI.

84 Wing Lok Street.

Tel. 678.

Hongkong, Aug. 7, 1916.

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"CAPSTAN"
For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

SOUND STRATEGY.

No feature of the Allies' tactics offensive is more remarkable and more reassuring of the outcome, than the proofs it has disclosed of sound military judgment. The attack on the East was launched when the Germans were still driving at Verdun. They had resources enough also to attempt their counter-attack from Kovell. Was our onset on that account premature? No. Had the Russians been forced back upon Luck the setback would have been manifest and real. In order to meet it Broussiloff would have been compelled to modify his operations in

the West. That was the German aim. He was not so compelled, and the counter-attack exhausted itself without result. The Russian offensive, therefore, was not premature, and the judgment which had chosen the moment for it and had estimated the extent of the enemy's decline, despite appearances, was a good judgment. Not less sound was the choice of the moment for the attack upon the West. It was the moment when, having failed to check the Russian offensive, the enemy's embarrassment on the East had become acute—the moment when he was under the sharpest temptation to relieve that embarrassment by disengaging his Western front: the moment at which a successful attack on the West, by rapidly reducing him to a tactical defensive on all fronts, would not less rapidly and evidently complete the initiation of a new phase of the war. Considering the gigantic scale of the war the swiftness of the change borders on the astonishing.

Its swiftness, however, is not small part of its effect. The Germans find themselves called upon to face this defensive phase literally without notice. Their military organisation was planned for attack. Their traditions were concentrated upon attack. Their tactics, with weight of "gun-fire" as the main motive force, were driving tactics. On the elaboration of those tactics they had expended all their skill. Such tactics of defence as they have adopted in the course of the war are essentially immobile tactics. As territory that they have occupied east and west is looked upon already as a part of Germany. On that point it is advisable to remain under no illusion. The enemy's lines are fixed.

With extended lines, lengthened communications, and a thinned but defensive force they might still have hoped to fight through this defensive phase of the war if the lines could not be breached. The fact that lines can be breached, and on the East have been breached, makes as anybody can see all the difference.

By the battle of the Somme has proved that lines held by Germans can no more resist the onset of efficient troops than lines held by Austrians. Nay, the demonstration is much more emphatic. The positions attacked on the Somme were not merely reckoned among the strongest on the enemy's front; they were defended by a specially mustered and picked body of his best troops added to the garrison on the spot. Nothing could be more conclusive. But the battle of the Somme is significant on other grounds, besides providing that the German ramparts are not impregnable. It affords a test of the comparative efficiency of the Allied armies and the German army. The positions seized by the Allies north and south of the river are at least as difficult, and "twice as extensive" as those which the Germans have been able so far to seize at Verdun. The operation of course was carried out in the one instance, in sixteen days. In the other instance it occupied five months. The losses of the Allies on the Somme have so far not been a fifth and the expenditure of ammunition not a tenth of the losses and the expenditure of the Germans in the Verdun fighting. The comparison is arresting. The Allied forces have done double the work in a tenth of the time.

It is not natural bravery alone that has done it. It is, emphatically, the effect of skill. We all know the qualities of the French army and the brilliance of its leading. Not everybody was prepared for the discovery that the British army is a homogeneous force of equally first-class fighting men. Least of all were the Germans prepared for it. They have not, then, simply to devise a new, though, stronger, numbers they have to devise tactics against troops strikingly superior to their own. No spirit of bravado need enter into a statement of that kind. It is the level truth. (Washington Gazette.)

STEVEDORES' STRIKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.
San Francisco, August 21.
The stevedores of San Francisco are striking simultaneously, demanding an open shop.

STEVEDORES' STRIKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

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To-day's Advertisements

LOST.

TODAY BROWN POCKET BOOK containing pass-port, and permit for leaving Hongkong; also other papers and money. Will finder please return to Mr. VAN DER HOOP care of Hongkong Hotel. Reward will be granted. Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1916.



NOTICE.

HONGKONG SUBSIDIARY COIN in reasonable amounts can be obtained by the public at PAR on application to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. E. D. C. WOLFE, Colonial Treasurer. Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1916.

(Continued on page 5.)

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

3.15 p.m.—The Palace, Kowloon.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, Sept. 10:—9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Taishan".

MONDAY, Sept. 11:—10.30 a.m.—Auction of Office Furniture, Fittings, Sales etc. at Melchers & Co's. Offices, Queen's Buildings.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13:—Entries close for next Gymkhana.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14:—3.45 p.m.—Gymkhana, Happy Valley.

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GUIDE

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VISITING CARDS

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Home. In Shanghai a War Savings Association has recently been formed, and some organization on the same lines might well be formed in Hongkong. But in the meantime it is well that it should be widely known that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is prepared to forward home any applications which may be made to it for War Savings Certificates on payment of the purchase price at the demand rate of the day on which the application is made. For every 15s. 6d. lent now, £1 will be paid in 5 years' time, equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable. Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all, or their equivalent. Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full at any time, with an addition after the first year. These Certificates should appeal to a very large number of British subjects of small means in this part of the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BIRTHS.

SILVA.—On August 29, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. BASTO DA SILVA, a son.

MORRIS.—On August 15, at Pakhoi, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. MORRIS, a son.

DREYSE.—On August 25, at Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. DREYSE, a son.

BROOK.—On August 28, at No. 11 Weihsai Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. BROOK, a son.

DEATH.

LYMAN.—On August 28, 1916, at Easton, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. V. G. LYMAN, of Shanghai, aged 18 years.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1916.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

The announcement that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to forward Home applications for War Savings Certificates such as are sold by the Post Offices throughout the United Kingdom will be welcomed, as it meets a want that has been felt and voiced in the Press on several occasions. The official prospectus of these War Savings Certificates was fully reproduced in the *China Mail* last night, and it will be seen that these Certificates afford to the small investor a safe 5% investment plus the satisfaction of knowing that in so investing his savings he is rendering his country a real service. Mr. McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently inaugurated at Home a War Savings Week by an appeal to the public to help the Government by rigid economy and personal sacrifice. The war is now costing the British Treasury six million pounds sterling daily, and Mr. McKenna in his appeal to the public emphasised that it was far once a duty and a privilege for the civil population to render assistance. "The greatest financial effort in our history is needed," he said. "Sacrifices are called for, but how puny they seem in face of the hardships, the horrors of the battlefield, and the ready surrender of life itself which our soldiers are willingly offering to their country's cause." Mr. McKenna went on to say that the weapons of finance are Government securities which are open to subscription by all classes. The larger Exchequer Bonds he described as "our heavy artillery," while Post Office Exchequer Bonds and War Savings Certificates he designated "our rifles and hand grenades." At home there are Central Committees for War Savings and War Savings Associations, which the Chancellor described as the staff of the Financial Army, a nation-wide organisation directing the personal service, which by increased productivity and avoidance of waste, brings together savings, large and small, for the nation's use. It is at once the duty and the privilege of British subjects in all parts of our far-flung Empire, and wherever else they may dwell, to bring themselves into line with these movements at

THE MAGISTRACY.

THE BANKNOTE FORGERY.

The bail in the Kwong banknote forgery case, adjourned for a week yesterday, has been fixed at \$5,000. Mr. Guy Haywood made the application for bail this morning.

ADULTERATED MILK.

WHAT "MILK"? Mr. J. R. Wood this morning discharged an Indian accused of selling milk not of a nature and substance demanded by the purchaser.

Inspector Kelly said he bought six bottles of fresh milk from defendant and none were up to the required standard.

The Magistrate asked what sort of milk the officer asked for and he replied "Fresh." Mr. Wood thought he should have specified whether he wanted cow's milk, buffalo's milk or goat's milk. He discharged defendant and expressed his regret to Dr. J. Smalley for the trouble he had taken to attend the Court. Dr. Smalley said he did not mind that but the milk was abominably adulterated.

POLICEMEN HEROES.

ANOTHER NAME ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Information has been received that R. H. Coate, a former constable attached to the Hongkong Constabulary, has been killed in action. Swan, the well-known dog keeper, has been wounded. Sergeant Ogg, who is on home leave, in a letter states that Swan is in a Hospital at Newport. He was wounded at Longueval while on sentry go on a captured piece of ground. A shrapnel shell burst in front of him and knocked him into the trench, burying him. He was dug out suffering from wounds in the back and legs, but states he is not seriously hurt. Swan added in his letter: "I would not have missed the scrapping for worlds." Swan has a brother who has been in France, Mesopotamia, and Egypt; another brother killed; and another on home duty after winning the D.C.M. and being wounded.

HONGKONG SUBSIDIARY COIN.

We direct attention to the announcement of the Colonial Treasurer in our advertisement columns that Hongkong subsidiary coin in reasonable amounts can be obtained by the public at par on application to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The money-changers have for a fortnight or more been charging a premium. We have even heard of them buying sub-coin in large quantities at a premium.

THE TYPHOON.

The typhoon has passing through the Balingtang Channel, travelling W.N.W. and is now, according to the signals on Signal Hill, north-west of Huzon. Unless its course changes it is likely to strike Hongkong or in the near neighbourhood. The red signals which were hoisted last evening gave place at 1 p.m. to-day to black signals indicating the disturbance to be within the 800 mile limit and situated to the south-east of the Colony.

Manila-bound boats have cancelled sailings temporarily. The Manila Observatory this morning in a telegram which reached the Colony at 11.45 a.m. gave the position of the typhoon as about 119deg. Long. E. and 20deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

	3.15 p.m.
Banks	\$ 745
Sugars	112
Doles	131
Wharfs	85
Ref. Inds	137
Cements	9.60
Trunks	71
Exos.	152
Shanghai Cottons	90
Kung Yik	14
Anglo Jav.	111

The London Stock Exchange Committee has decided that all foreign members who have changed their names since the beginning of the war must state their original names on all contracts and correspondence, etc.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not you are wasting time, for the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE GOVERNOR OF
MACAO.

The Governor of Macao and Madame de Maia are coming down to the Colony to-day and leave by the *Empress of Russia* to-morrow for Europe.

Senhor Jose Carlos da Maia, Governor of Macao, is an officer of the Portuguese Navy. He distinguished himself in the interest of the Republic in the last Revolution which overthrew the Monarchical regime in Portugal. For his valuable services Parliament decreed double promotion for Senhor Maia, who was given command of one of the large cruisers. His election as a Deputy of one of the electoral districts of Lisbon attests his popularity. His nomination as Governor of Macao was made by Parliament.

Senhor Maia's first care on his arrival at Macao was to concern himself with the problems for harbour improvement and the sanitation of the suburban districts. He succeeded in obtaining sanction from Lisbon for the purchase of a powerful dredger (which had been engaged in harbour improvement works at Singapore) and the building of another has been authorised. In connection with the local harbour works the Governor purchased for the Colony a number of steel barges from Shanghai. For the reclamation works he had purchased three small locomotives, rails and a number of wagons. These have also been used for filling in the unsightly paddies in the outskirts of Macao with which visitors from Hongkong are familiar. These fields have since been transformed into salubrious districts for habitation. Already a number of pretty dwellings have been erected on the reclaimed and occupied ground. Some of the houses have, since changed ownership. So as to provide for the needs of the poorer class of Chinese the Governor ordered the construction of a number of houses for lease at very small rental; a mere trifle in fact, and in order to stimulate interest in the building of habitations, Governor Maia appointed a Building Construction Committee whose duty it is to build houses on Government account to be subsequently sold at public auction. To individuals the Governor has given every facility for the lease of public land for building purposes.

It was due to His Excellency's initiative that the Volunteer Corps was formed as well as the Boy Scouts Association at Macao. He has assisted the development of both these organisations by his personal support. The Fire Brigade was also formed by Governor Maia. He ordered the Public Gaol to be equipped with printing presses, type and plant for the industrial occupation of prisoners who are paid for their work. The printing office is worked on the system which obtains in the Hongkong Gaol, prisoners being credited with the money earned, and are given the accumulated earnings upon the expiry of the term of their imprisonment. Eitherto Macao was noted for the excessive fees charged for the assignment of leasehold property. The Governor succeeded in inducing the Government at Lisbon to agree to the reduction of the assignment fees from 8 per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent. of the value of property sold. This concession is of far-reaching effect and is much appreciated, especially by the Chinese community at Macao, who as in Hongkong, are large property owners. All public questions concerning the Chinese have received the Governor's earnest consideration, and he is well liked by them, evidence of this being forthcoming from such bodies as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Hospital Committee and other Chinese institutions. For the many benefits already conferred on Macao the Municipal Council proclaimed the Governor, Benemerito, and has placed his portrait within the Council Chamber.

As has already been announced, Senhor Maia proceeds to Lisbon, at his own request, to confer with the Minister for the Colonies on important subjects concerning the administration of Macao. His Excellency leaves for Lisbon hopeful that he will succeed in securing great benefits for the Colony which he governs. It is his intention to return to Macao as soon as his special mission is concluded.

Madame de Maia, the Governor's wife, is much liked at Macao, especially by the poor, as she has identified herself in a very prominent manner with all works of charity in that city. She founded the Red Cross and Charity Association at Macao, which has been the means of making and getting together a large number of articles for the wounded in the European war. Besides the

ASSOCIATION CONCERNS ITSELF WITH OTHER WORKS OF CHARITY.

The membership is confined exclusively to women. Governor and Madame de Maia carry with them the best wishes of the entire Portuguese communities at Macao and Hongkong, and their speedy return is looked forward to by the well-wishers in China of the lively Portuguese Settlement.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. There were present Mr. D. W. Trotman (Head of the Department), Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. Woodman (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. Bowen Rowlands (secretary).

Mr. Bowley asked the following questions of which he had given previous notice:

- (i) How many deaths from cholera have been reported from Macao for the weeks ending 13th, 20th and 27th August and 3rd September respectively?
- (ii) Did the Principal Civil Medical Officer (Hongkong) visit Macao? and did he satisfy himself that the 61 deaths reported as due to "Enteric Febrile" during the week ending 13th August and the 18 deaths reported as due to "Gastro-enteric" during the same period were not due to cholera?
- (iii) How many cases of cholera, and how many deaths from cholera occurred in Hongkong during the weeks ending 13th, 20th and 27th August, and 3rd September respectively? How many of the cases were imported, and from what places?

The President answered as under:

1. 14, 9, 7 respectively. No returns have yet been received for week ending September 3rd.
2. The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Principal Civil Medical Officer was accompanied on his visit by the Government Bacteriologist.

The P.C.M.O., who arrived in Macao on the 19th August, took no steps in the matter of the deaths which occurred during the week ending the 13th August, being satisfied to accept the statement of the Macao Medical Authorities.

Dr. Johnson satisfied himself that the reports as to the prevalence of cholera in Macao had been greatly exaggerated.

3. None, 7, 1, 2 respectively, all of which terminated fatally. The first 7 were imported from Macao.

CRIMINALS AND FLUSHING.

Application was made for the erection of two urinals by Nanyang Brothers at 147, Cantonment Road Central.

Mr. Bowley inquired: If the applicants have a set metered supply and will fix an automatic flushing tank the application should be granted.

Mr. Goldring inquired: Grant subject to fixing an automatic flushing tank.

Mr. Chan Kai Ming inquired: Refuse. The Colony can ill afford to allow its supply for flushing urinals.

The President inquired: I agree with Mr. Chan Kai Ming. There is a public urinal on the Prys about 60 yards away.

The Board refused the application.

LIME WASHING PROBLEMS.

Respecting a report by the sub-committee on a complaint with regard to lime-washing certain houses at Hung Hom.

Mr. Chan Kai Ming inquired: I would suggest that the lime washing be made a departmental work throughout the City and the cost charged to the owners on a sliding scale, say \$1 per flat for houses of 50 feet deep and under, \$1.50 for houses over 50 feet deep. The Public Works Department has been doing work in the way of concreting private lanes and repairing pathways under verandahs at the cost of the private house owners, why not the same procedure be adopted with lime-washing? This will do away with all difficulty about contractors and disputes about the date of inspection and so forth. I see no objection to proposals 2 and 3 of the E.S.D.

Dr. Ozorio: If the work be carried out departmentally great supervision will be needed to check abuse by the contractor.

The CHAIRMAN said he was extremely gratified that Mr. Chan Kai Ming agreed with him and his predecessor that the only way to get lime-washing done in a way that was worth doing was to have it done departmentally. That was a distinct change of front and he (the speaker) did not think he would have time to work out the scheme for the Colony before the lime-washing season in October. There was no question of a contractor.

Mr. Bowley proposed that 20 extra men be employed temporarily for the remainder of the season.

Mr. Ng Hon Tsz seconded.

The CHAIRMAN said he proposed to make a free offer to property owners through the Press to lime-wash a certain number of houses in each district. If no applications were made then the scheme fell to the ground.

THE CHENGCHIAUTUNG BRAWL.

RESULT OF CONSULAR INVESTIGATION.

THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.

Peking, Aug. 31. Reuters agency learns from a reliable source that although the full Japanese report of the Chengchiatung affair is not yet available, the following is briefly the result of the Consular investigation.

It is stated that the Chinese soldiers of the 27th and 28th Divisions, who do not belong to the Chengchiatung district, are generally unpopular with both the Chinese and Japanese at Chengchiatung and their behaviour had already caused a few incidents before the final serious collision.

At 3 p.m. on the 13th a Japanese resident at Chengchiatung and a soldier belonging to the 28th Cavalry Regiment of the 28th Division jostled one another in the street, which apparently was congested with traffic. An altercation arose in which a second soldier joined. The two soldiers then beat the Japanese with poles. The Japanese immediately reported the matter to the Japanese policeman, who went to the spot to investigate the matter. Meanwhile the soldiers had disappeared, but a pole was found with which it is alleged the Japanese was beaten.

The policeman then went with the Japanese resident to the headquarters of the 28th Cavalry Regiment in order to interview the Chinese commander (the Japanese affirm that it is in accordance with general usage in such cases for the interior to deal directly with the Chinese military authorities, it is not arbitrary action).

At the barracks.

The policeman passed through the main entrance of the court of the inn which was the headquarters of the regiment and reached the door of the Commander's quarters, whereupon four or five soldiers appeared who said that the Commander was out, which statement the policeman doubted and again asked for an interview.

The soldiers then threatened the policeman, pointing their rifles, and ordered him to leave the premises immediately.

The policeman then went to the Japanese barracks and asked for an escort of soldiers to be provided. This consisted of 23 soldiers under a sub-lieutenant.

When the Japanese entered the court of the inn the Chinese soldiers cried "Ta-chang" "Ta-chang" (fighting, fighting) and pointed their rifles through the windows of the house, where the court. Nevertheless the policeman, accompanied by an interpreter and a few soldiers, proceeded to the small gate leading to the rooms of the Chinese Commander, where the Chinese soldiers threatened to shoot, but the policeman explained he had come to fight.

The policeman then entered the Commander's rooms. (Whether he was allowed to enter or whether he forced an entrance is not clear). In the room were an officer and a soldier. The former informed the policeman that the Commander was out. Meanwhile more Chinese soldiers appeared and demanded that the Japanese should leave immediately, pointing pistols. It appears that then one Chinese soldier fired, hitting a Japanese soldier in the stomach, whereupon fighting began in which the policeman and eight Japanese soldiers were killed in the court and the sub-lieutenant and several soldiers wounded.

The remaining Japanese, seeing that it was impossible to continue the fight, retreated hastily from the scene, pursued by an overwhelming number of Chinese, who surrounded the Japanese barracks, where, originally, there were about fifty soldiers quartered, the number of which was now reduced through casualties to between thirty and forty.

The Chinese fired on the barracks from high ground near by and the Japanese replied.

Fighting continued till 8.30 p.m., when the Chinese magistrates and the Japanese barracks and asked the Japanese to cease fighting.

The magistrate then left but soon returned with the chief staff officer of the Occupation Commission, who promised that the 27th and 28th Divisions should be ordered to leave the city. It was then 6.40 p.m.

A few minutes before 7 p.m. the magistrate and the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce informed the Japanese Commander that the Chinese troops were withdrawing from the city but such order, and before the magistrate and chairman had left the barracks, the Chinese again opened fire. The Japanese Commander then ordered the magistrate and chairman to remain in the barracks as a guarantee that their promise would be carried out. The magistrate was detained till the evening of the following day, when his son was substituted in order to enable the magistrate to attend to affairs.

The two hostages were held till 7 p.m. on the 16th, when Japanese cavalry reinforcements were ordered to the city, followed by a battalion of infantry on the 18th.

These reinforcements were quartered on the houses of the merchants as arranged between the magistrate and the Japanese military authorities. (In this connection it appears probable that some pressure was brought to bear).

On the morning of the 21st the Japanese Officer interviewed the magistrate and the Chief Staff Officer of the Occupation Commission and demanded the withdrawal of the Chinese troops to thirty li outside Chengchiatung, which was agreed to.

The bodies of the Japanese policeman and the eight soldiers killed in the beginning were delivered at the Japanese barracks on the 10th October, and the bodies of the Chinese soldiers, being followed by a battalion of infantry on the 18th.

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CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to cure and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT SQUEEZE

RESULTS OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH PUSH.

IS IT THE OPENING OF THE GREAT OFFENSIVE?

London, Sept. 4.
Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:

The results of yesterday's fighting is that the enemy's defences on a front of 3,000 yards to an average depth of 800 yards were captured. The fighting was very severe, our advance being stubbornly contested and the enemy repeatedly counter-attacking, supported by very heavy artillery fire.

Our advance almost everywhere was successful at the outset, and most of the counter-attacks, costing the enemy very heavy losses, completely failed to shake our hold on the ground won.

We captured the whole of Ghinchy, but were compelled to give ground here. However, we remain in part of the village, despite heavy and repeated counter-attacks during the night.

Our line runs according to last night's communique.

Already 800 prisoners have been brought in.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

Paris, Sept. 4.
A communique states that the enemy did not attempt counter-attack the positions we captured yesterday.

Bad weather retarded operations. Up to the present 14 guns have been taken and the capture of more prisoners is reported.

We took 100 prisoners at Fleury. Enemy attacks in the Vaux-Chapelle Wood and east thereof were repulsed with losses.

THE FRENCH GAINS.

Paris, Sept. 4.
The ground captured yesterday, having a frontage of six kilometres and a depth of from one to two kilometres, brings our line, north and south of the Somme, level and facilitates subsequent operations.

M. Marcel Huin says: "We are no more than 31 kilometres from the national road from Bethune to Peronne. The possession of Clergy gives us the key to the Peronne region."

The opinion prevails in Paris that this marks the opening of the great offensive of the Allies on all fronts.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING YARDS BOMBED.

London, Sept. 4.
It is officially announced that Naval aeroplanes successfully bombed the shipbuilding yards at Hoboken near Antwerp on the 2nd inst.

A large squadron of our machines effectively bombed the enemy's aerodrome at Gissel on the 3rd inst. All our machines returned safely.

GERMANS SURRENDER DAR-ES-SALAAM.

London, Sept. 4.
Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa, has surrendered.

LATER.
An official announcement states that Dar-es-Salaam surrendered at 9 o'clock this morning (4th inst.).

Our Naval forces co-operating with our troops from Bagamojo and Sadani are now occupying the town.

BELGIUM AND THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

HAYRE, Sept. 4.
The Belgian Government has notified the French Government of its adhesion to the resolutions passed by the Economic Conference.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUMANIAN SUCCESS.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 4.
A communique states: "We occupied the heights west of Borsak and the region of Sekeli in Haromszok. An enemy attack on the whole of the Dobruja frontier and south of Basargio was repulsed."

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

MAROONED PARTY RESCUED.
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Sir Ernest Shackleton has saved the members of his Expedition who were marooned on Elephant Island.

NEWS OF SHANGHAI MEN IN THE ARMY.

Mr. A. A. Whyte, of Messrs. Llewellyn and Co., Ltd., has been wounded in action.

Mr. A. W. Peake, of Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co., has been promoted from 2nd Lieut. R. F. A. to a full lieutenant.

Mr. F. H. Lawrence, of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department, received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the R. F. A. on July 28.

Captain J. Burgen, formerly of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association, has been promoted to the rank of Temporary Lieutenant in the R. N. R.

Mr. R. Llewellyn Jones, of the China Mutual Life Ins. Co., who was given a commission in the 15th King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Lieut. A. V. Davies, who was recently stated to have been killed, is a prisoner in Bavaria. Lieut. Davies, who held a commission in the 4th Lancashire Fusiliers, has been wounded.

Mr. Arthur Dallas has received telegraphic news that his son Captain Ray Dallas of the Northumberland Fusiliers has been awarded the Military Cross. This is the first instance, the N. Y. Daily News believes, of a Shanghai boy gaining this distinction.

Mr. Dallas, who is 23 years of age, is an old Harrovian. He has been twice slightly wounded in France and is at present invalided home, and expects shortly to return to the front.

Recounting the death at the front of Lieutenant W. J. Ralphs (reported in the China Mail last week), the N. Y. Daily News says:

Lieutenant Ralphs was in the service of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and was well known in Shanghai in many spheres of activity, but first and foremost as a volunteer and one of the keenest and most enthusiastic members of the Shanghai Light Horse has ever known.

Joining the squadron in 1909, Lieutenant Ralphs rapidly rose through the ranks by his efficiency and zeal, and in 1912 received a commission, taking command of the unit shortly afterwards, on the departure of Captain MacLellan for the Straits. Those of us (writes a Light Horseman) who had the good fortune to serve with him and under him, cannot fail to remember the unbounded energy he threw into his work, and it was through his untiring exertions that the Light Horse carried off the Efficiency Shield for the year during which he held command, the only occasion they have achieved this distinction. We remember him as a dashing officer and fearless horseman, a keen sportsman at all times, and a staunch and generous friend. Lieutenant Ralphs was a well known figure at paper hunts, of which he was several times heavy-weight winner, and he also met with success as a jockey in the Kiangnan Gymkhana Meetings.

At the time of the outbreak of war he was stationed at Hankow, and was natural to such an enthusiast in military matters, he was early on the lists of volunteers from the far East sailing for England in the autumn of 1914. He obtained a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Artillery and later received his second star. At the time of his death, he was taking refuge in a dug-out when his shelter was struck by a shell. It is characteristic of the man that, although mortally wounded, some of his last words were for the care of the horses to which he was all his life so devoted. A large circle of friends both in Shanghai and Hankow will mourn the loss of a life of such unusual energy and vitality.

WAR NEWS ITEMS.

GERMANY AND PEACE.

A Berlin telegram to New York on July 30th stated: "The Lokai Anzeiger strongly urges the Government to permit a press discussion of the peace question."

GERMAN AND FRENCH RESERVE.

A large portion of the German 1917 class of reserves is now at the front. Those of the 1918 class at Dresden, Leipzig, Nuremberg and other towns in south Germany have arrived at the military depots. It is pointed out that none of the French 1917 class is at the front and none of the 1918 class have been summoned by the authorities.

GERMANS IN KILTS.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the War correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, says in a letter published on July 27th: "There was a curious incident southward of High Wood. Our troops suddenly noticed a body of killed men coming out. It was momentarily thought they were wounded German stragglers, but an officer with his field glasses discovered them to be British soldiers in dead men's kilts. A few shells dispersed them."

THE SOMME OFFENSIVE.

DUTCH VIEW OF GERMAN DIFFICULTIES.

Commenting on the present military position, the military correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant writes: "It is generally believed that anything is ever to be achieved by force of arms it must be now. It appears more and more clearly that the French and British have concentrated their desires on achieving important successes in the Somme sector. The attacking party must make a point of continuing systematically on the lines once adopted and resist the temptation to force a decision by a premature action of the whole of the force gathered in that sector. The defender must be sparing of his troops. While on the one hand he must wrench from the opponent the gains achieved at dangerous points he must on the other hand keep reserves at hand to reinforce his troops at those points where a stand can only be made with difficulty. If the British succeed in pushing past Martinpuich, they will reach villages the main defences of which were originally directed towards the west, and which will then be attacked from the south. The Germans will work energetically to convert these villages into points of support, but cannot possibly complete in the time technically perfect fortifications, such as they had in the lines that were prepared months beforehand."

It is, however, an advance over Martinpuich is to be a success of any importance at all, it must take place simultaneously with an advance on the two wings. In this connection the complete capture of Cullery-la-Besselle on the British left wing was of great importance. We do not believe with Major Moutet that the British lack the will to fight on. On the contrary we expect that England will bring its full weight to bear here. It is not probable that the Germans will withdraw troops from the eastern front under the present circumstances. But the greatest dangers are threatening them in the west. It seems to us highly probable that a great distance behind the present front the Germans are making extensive preparations for a general retreat.

AMAZING FIGURES.

The Military Correspondent of the Times writes on the same subject: "We know little of the number of troops engaged. But to keep up such an offensive for a fortnight the Entente must have at hand at least 10 men per metre of front, which would mean 700,000. The two days of the British loss of 250,000 men, viz. 250,000 more than the whole number of professional Dutch infantry officers. That gives a slight idea of the tragedy that is being enacted on the Somme. Few figures are available in regard to the artillery, but some indication is given by the number of shells fired. The Leipsic, which was fired for 24 hours, made a total of 37,000 per hour. We suppose a battery of 300 in this way of firing. We point out these particulars in the hope of causing our readers to reflect on the demands that must be made on our own army, our own artillery, our own supply of munitions should we ever be dragged into the war."

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF A MANILA BISHOP.

KILLED WHILE FISHING.

Details of the sudden death of Bishop Eveland are to hand by the American Mail. We take the following from the New York Herald: "Carlsle, Pa., July 25.—The Rev. Dr. William Perry E. E. Bishop of Southern Asia for the Methodist Episcopal Church, was killed near Mount Holy Springs, just south of Carlsle, last evening, when a steel fishing rod he was carrying came in contact with an electric wire carrying twenty thousand volts. He started out on the fishing trip at five o'clock last evening after borrowing the rod from Dr. James Henry Morgan, president of Dickinson College."

When several hours later he failed to return, relatives, fearing he might have suffered from the effects of a minor nasal operation recently performed, began a search which continued until after noon to-day and occupied the attention of several hundred citizens who went out in a driving rain. Charles Cobill, one of the searchers, found the body of Bishop E. E. E. in high weeds near the bank of Mountain Run Creek. Burns, one of the searchers, found the Bishop's hands taken in connection with the steel rod and a poorly insulated electric wire hanging nine feet above the bank. Bishop E. E. E. was born in Harrisburg fifty-two years ago and was graduated from Dickinson College in 1882. He preached for twenty-five years, served two as director of some institute and seven as president of Dickinson Seminary, being elected Bishop for Southern Asia with headquarters at Manila, four years ago. He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Beta Kappa and the Belles Lettres Literary Society. While at Dickinson College he was prominent in football, being a member of one of the strongest eleven that ever represented the institution. Bishop E. E. E. came to this country several months ago to attend the Synodical General Conference and was passing the summer at Mount Holy Springs with relatives pending his return to the East in November. His leaves his wife.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT SEA.

According to a war regulation issued under the Defence of the Realm Act, British ships of over 2,000 tons must be provided in future with wireless telegraphic apparatus.

A GOOD PRICE FOR BRITISH BLOOD.

SOLDIER'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE AT HOME.

On July 13, at Southampton, a wounded soldier, interviewed just before the bearers took him ashore, handed in his message in writing, as it might have been an ambassador of a prima donna landing at New York and hurried by long usage to newspaper publicity. His face was mostly masked in bandages, but under the bandages one saw a smile spread slowly. "I never was a speaker, you know; but I've written a good many thousand words as a reporter. Here's a little message I've written on the ship. With that he was off to the waiting north-bound train. And here is his message—

"The—have helped to make history this week; and I was luckier than most of them, because I was sent forward with a message the night before the advance and stayed forward. The rest of our lot were in reserve for three days after that. So I was in the taking of Contalmaison, then in the re-taking by the Boche, then all through the see-saw afterwards; and it was only when we'd got it back on Monday night that I was hit. The public will have heard all about the fighting. I do not think our chaps could have done much better if they'd been at the game for twenty years."

All I want to say to the people at home is this: You can never eat your dinner or smoke a pipe, or read a newspaper or go to 'pictures' but what while you are getting through with it, some scores of your countrymen are knocked out by Boche bullets and shells. There's not the slightest need for you to be depressed about this. Go ahead with your dinner, and the pipe, and the pictures, and the rest of it as much as ever you like. We're not giving away a drop of your countrymen's blood; not this year. It's all being sold on a good business basis, and fetching an excellent price; a better price, it may be, than it ever fetched before in all the history of the Empire. So don't grieve after us. Our High Commanders know what they're doing, and master Boche's doom is set, and he knows it, and we all know it. We're doing our bit all right. Are you?

"I'm pretty sure you are by the way your heavies have been talking in the last fortnight. Keep it up. You can measure the blood we've got to pay before it's over by the guns and shells and cartridges you send out. The more you send, the less we'll have to pay. Send plenty."

THE GERMAN NAVY'S AIMS.

PLAN TO DESTROY ARCHANGEL.

Admiral Hauteville, has addressed to M. Clemenceau the following letter which is published in the Homme Enchaîné:

I am astonished that journalists allow themselves to be hypnotised by the heaviness of the British losses, and have failed to understand the fullness of the British naval victory. It is one of the greatest victories owing to the results arising from it. The Germans had two objects, both of the same nature. A fleet of the line as strong as possible which could advantageously present its flank to the large British patrols, and an exit from German ports in order to permit the escape of two rapid forces, intended to act at a distance. The first consisted of two very powerful cruisers, escorted by some ten ships of less size and a strong body of destroyers. The second force consisted of only two ships, the Wiesbaden and the Elbing.

The first force, as has been stated in the German Parliament, was to go north, and evidently was to destroy certain ships which supply Russia with food by way of Archangel and Kola, and bring back grain for England and France, and also to destroy Kola and the establishments of the port of Archangel, which are of wood. The success of such an operation would have meant the isolation of Russia and her reduction to extremities.

The second group was only composed of two vessels, but two vessels launched since the beginning of the war, constructed for the destruction of commerce in distant seas, vessels with high speed enabling them to fly from warships with a wide radius of action, at economical speed and to avoid frequent coaling. Suppose these two vessels appearing in the South Atlantic and the Pacific for many months, they would be masters of the oceans, and their success would be greater than that of the Alabama and the Omden.

Sir David Beatty, who commanded the high-seas patrol, sacrificed himself. Although outnumbered, he gave battle in order to prevent the passage of these German expeditionary forces and to give Admiral Jellicoe time to come to his assistance.

The cruisers which should have destroyed the Russians—or, at any rate, which remained of them—were obliged to take refuge in a damaged condition in German and Danish ports.

As regards the Wiesbaden and the Elbing, which were sunk, their career was short. It is not then, an immense victory to have maintained the freedom of distant oceans and to have assured the continuation of summer communications with Russia. And if the results are considered, this is not an admirable victory. It has been dearly paid for, but if five thousand British sailors perished on 31st May, as many French soldiers fall every day around Verdun.

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HO ROSS.

THE MURDER OF CHEN CHI-MEI JUDGMENT BY FRENCH MIXED COURT.

EVIDENCE OF A DEEP MOT.

The reserved decision of the French Mixed Court in the case in which six Chinese were charged with complicity in the assassination of Chen Chi-mei on May 12, was delivered on August 30th by Mr. J. G. H. de la Prade and Magistrate Kien. The names of the prisoners are: Sid Kio-Lin, Li Hsi-tai, So Tsiang-tang, Wu Kuo-hoo, Li Han-san and Teta Tsiang.

With regard to Sid Kio-Lin, the Court found that he took a large and active part in the murder of Chen Chi-mei, under a man named Chen Chien-pai, plotting the murder of Chen Chi-mei, and that if Sid Kio-Lin had fired a revolver at Chen Chi-mei, he knew, nevertheless, that the assassination had been decided upon between Chen Chien-pai and himself to take place at the interview on the date in question.

The Court found that no charge of complicity had been established against Li Hsi-tai. There had been no evidence that he had been concerned in the preparation for the commission of the crime, and the Court held that the accusation made against him by the first prisoner, that he had given the signal for the revolver shot, had the appearance of being dictated by a desire for revenge. So Tsiang-tang, according to testimony written by his own hand, was found to have taken part in the criminal organization charged with the assassination of Chen Chi-mei. He had been recognized by a Japanese witness as one of those who were in the room at 14, Rue Chapeau, at the time of the murder; the witness also stated that he carried a revolver. The Court held that the evidence of identification was reliable by reason of the accused's facial characteristics, and his height, and that anyone having seen him once would remember him again.

It was found impossible to sustain a charge against Wu Kuo-hoo, though suspicion attached to his mode of living. With regard to Li Han-san, the Court was unable to find that he had knowledge of the plotting which resulted in the death of Chen Chi-mei, but he had been commissioned by Chen Chien-pai to purchase a Browning pistol, and while it was not established that he had any

knowledge for what purpose the weapon was being bought, the fact that he purchased them brought him under grave suspicion.

Teta Tsiang, with Li Han-san, was also held to be concerned in the acquisition of the arms. The Court found Sid Kio-Lin and So Tsiang guilty of having, with others, premeditated, prepared and carried out the murder of Chen Chi-mei. The Court found that the punishment should be beyond the limits of its jurisdiction, and ordered that the prisoners should be handed over to the Chinese authorities for punishment in accordance with the gravity of complicity in the assassination, but it was decided, on account of the important evidence which would be able to give to the Chinese, the Court before which the case would be called, that the defendants should be placed under a bond of 10,000 to secure his attendance at the trial before the Chinese authorities.

Wu Kuo-hoo was found not guilty of participation in the murder, but, by reason of his suspicious behavior, he was ordered to be expelled from the French Concession.

A verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of Li Han-san. The Court found he had taken part in the acquisition of the pistols, contrary to article VII of the Municipal By-laws, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and a fine of three months' imprisonment in each case to date from the time of arrest. N. O. Daily News.

The Stock Exchange is laughing over a story current in the markets, which concerns an Englishman and an American travelling in the same railway carriage.

The Englishman had handed a newspaper containing the latest news of the Great Offensive to the American, who read the paragraphs and returned the paper. "Some fight!" said he. "And some don't," was the answer.

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"TACOMA MARU" Capt. T. Hamada, Friday, 8th Sept., at 3 p.m.

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S.S. "SAIGON MARU" Capt. N. Kobayashi, Thursday, 28th Sept., at 7 a.m.

S.S. "LUZON MARU" Capt. N. Kobayashi, Friday, 6th Oct., at 7 a.m.

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S.S. "KALIO MARU" Capt. Murakami, Sunday, 10th Sept., at Noon.

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SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Sept. 7, at 4 p.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Sept. 12, at 4 p.m.	
TIENSIN	KUANGHONG	Sept. 13, at 4 p.m.	

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SHANGHAI	WOSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 8, Daylight.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	YANISANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 8, Daylight.	
SINGAPORE & PENANG	FOOSHING	FRIDAY, Sept. 8, at Noon.	
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 p.m.	
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	CHIPSING	TUESDAY, Sept. 12, Daylight.	
SINGAPORE & PENANG	FOOSANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 12, Daylight.	
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 p.m.	
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Noon.	

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HAICHONG	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
HAICHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 15th Sept. at 2 p.m.

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DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co., General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Thu., 21st Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
TENYO MARU	11,000-15 knots	Wed., 4th Oct. at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Tues., 17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.
SHINYO MARU	11,000-15 knots	Wed., 1st Nov. at Noon.
EWANTO MARU	9,000-12 knots	

SIBERIA MARU 18,000-18 knots. Thu., 5th Oct. at Noon.

KOREA MARU 19,000-18 knots. Sun., 15th Oct. at Noon.

Proceeding to South American Ports. Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Cargo only. Honolulu. Omitting Manila and Shanghai.

From—Ours to London. 271-10. Return (6 months) 2120.

"New York" 280. "San Francisco" 280-10.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Bahia Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer: Tons & Speed. Sailing.

ANYO MARU 16,500-15 knots. Wed., 30th Sept. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Dates
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE	ANYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,000	THURSDAY, 7th Sept. at Noon
	MIYAZAKI MARU, Capt. Terajima, Tons 12,000	THURSDAY, 14th Sept. at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via MANILA, CEBU, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SAITO MARU, Capt. Asakawa, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 p.m.
	SHIMIZU MARU, Capt. Nomura, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct. at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, CEBU, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Asakawa, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 p.m.
	MIYAZAKI MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,000	THURSDAY, 14th Sept. at Noon
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Truda, Tons 10,000	MONDAY, 11th Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOHOFU MARU, Capt. Ogura, Tons 3,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,000	SUNDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 11,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Shidara, Tons 4,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Nomura, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

CARGO ONLY.

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CEBU, PANAMA and COLON	STEAMERS	Beginning of
	YOKUYAMA MARU, Capt. Nakamura, Tons 15,000	October.

Wireless Telegraphy. For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. KORI, Manager.

Telephone No. 222 & 223.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR STRAIT, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship MALTA, Captain C.C. Talbot, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 8th September, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship Kaitang from Colombo. Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Sufficient Vagrants, and also Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London etc. will be conveyed via Bombay per S.S. Nagoya due in London about 25th October, 1916.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1916.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

HONGKONG to HAVANA and NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"EURYMACHUS"

Ready to load about 8th September.

For Rates of Freight and further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1916.

901

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "ATLANTIC"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., from whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th instant at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916.

902

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. "KUNHANG," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained.

Goods not claimed by the 6th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, Aug. 30, 1916.

902

THE "CHINA MAIL"

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong—

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Peel Pier Station.

The Lower Peel Pier Station.

Wing Lok, (2) (Opposite Bank).

Hong Kong (Kowloon).

903

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on **WEDNESDAY,** the 7th day of September, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sale Rooms in Lee House Street, Victoria, Hongkong

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Poyin West, Victoria, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION B, AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 268 together with the outbuildings and tenements thereon known as Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 FRAYLA, KENNEDY TOWN, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 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The property is held under Crown Lease for 999 years and contains an area of 19,000 square feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,

1 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

or to Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1916.

199

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE COMPANY'S Steamship, FUJIMI MARU,

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out and ready for delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 11th September, 1916, will be subject to remark.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents, Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1916.

1000

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1916.—a.m.

Station: Hongkong.

Time: 5.00 a.m.

Barometer: 30.00.

Thermometer: 75.00.

Humidity: 75.00.

Direction: S.W.

Force: 10.

Clouds: 100.

Wind: S.W.

Force: 10.

Clouds: 100.

Wind: S.W.

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Wind: S.W.

Force: 10.

Clouds: 100.

PRICE: 50 cents.

Call this 50 cents.

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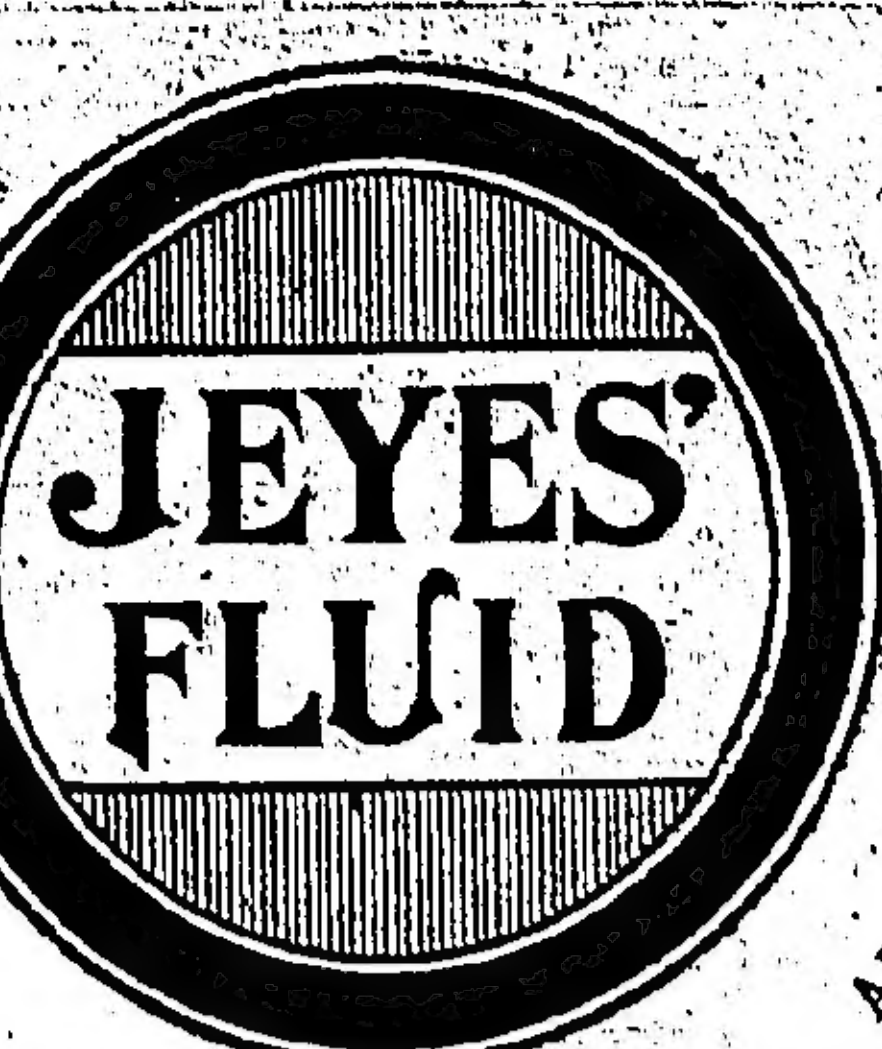
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THE CHINA MAIL COMBINED COLOURED TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

REVISED AND UP TO DATE

Shows tracks and daily progress of the big typhoons during the last twenty years. Explains day and night typhoon signals. Enables one to locate the centre of a typhoon. Gives a table of typhoons for the last thirty years.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 50 cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

TO LET

TO LET

TO LET. 5 ROOMED HOUSE with Servants' Quarters &c. from 1st October 1916. Moderate Rent. Apply to A. ABDULLAH, 34, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1916.

TO LET

TO LET. A SMALL GODOWN in Prince's Building. For particulars etc. apply THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD. Hongkong, May, 2, 1916.

TO LET

TO LET. ONE FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS over Dispensary, partly furnished. Apply Kowloon Dispensary, or Secretary A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, Hongkong, June 18, 1916.

TO LET

TO LET. 1st November next FLATS in "Ewo Men" No. 5, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LTD. Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916.

TO LET

TO LET. OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Hongkong, April 7, 1916.

TO LET

TO LET. OFFICES in Prince's Building. Apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Liquidators, RUTHER BUCKLEMAN & CO. Hongkong, April 15, 1916.

TO LET

TO LET. HOUSE in Kowloon—No. 2, Terrace Building.